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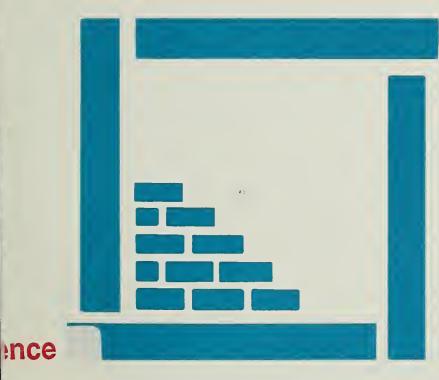
Census of Construction Industries

CC87-I-19

INDUSTRY SERIES

Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1771



this room

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1987 Census of Construction Industries.

The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the staff of the Office of the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses.

This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division. Barry A. Rappaport, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of construction industries. Planning and implementation were under the direction of A. William Visnansky, Chief, Census Operations Branch, with primary staff assistance by Juliana Van Berkum, Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Susan L. Hostetter, Shirley M. Baker, and Carolyn J. Stone. Under the direction of Jesse Pollock, Edward K. Ricketts and Dennis K. Duke developed the sampling plans and variance and estimation specifications.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, **W. Joel Richardson**, Chief.

Mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review were performed by the staff of the Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris,** Chief.

Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed by the staff of the Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx,** Chief.

The computer processing systems were developed and coordinated in the Economic Programming Division, Barry M. Cohen, Chief, and H. Ray Dennis, Assistant Chief. Sarah W. Baumgardner, Chief, Construction Census Branch, was responsible for the design and implementation of the computer systems. The computer programs were prepared under the supervision of Barbara L. Lambert, assisted by Herbert Isham of the Construction Statistics Division. Linda M. Mersh and James Dallmann assisted in establishing and maintaining the production control system.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, Marvin D. Raines, Chief.

Planning, design, review, and composition of report forms were performed in the Administrative Services Division, **Michael G. Garland**, Chief.

The staff of the Publications Services Division, Walter C. Odom, Chief, performed publication planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement. Bernadette J. Beasley provided publication coordination and editing.

Special acknowledgment is also due the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-7546.

1987

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Issued January 1990



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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Census of construction industries (1987). Industry series. 1987 census of construction industries. Industry series.

"CC87-I-1--CC87-I-28."

"Issued September 1989—February 1990."

- 1. Construction industry—United States—Statistics.
- 2. Building trades—United States—Statistics.
- I. United States. Bureau of the Census.

HD9715.U52C46 1989 338.4'7624'0973021 88-22147

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

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PURPOSE AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. They provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

Economic censuses furnish an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.

Policy-making agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.

Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, and keep their members informed of market changes.

Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic censuses every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1987 Economic Censuses consist of the-

Census of Retail Trade Census of Wholesale Trade Census of Service Industries Census of Transportation Census of Manufactures Census of Mineral Industries Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1987 Census of Agriculture and 1987 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1993 covering the year 1992.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of each of the economic censuses are available in printed reports, for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, and on microfiche, computer tape, compact discs with read-only memory, and flexible diskettes, for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State Data Centers in every State and Business and Industry Data Centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1987

Several changes have taken place for the 1987 censuses. Data will be reported on the basis of the newly revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system with selected reports including "bridge tables," linking the old and new classification systems. A new set of metropolitan areas has been adopted, and more detailed information will be available for businesses with no paid employees. For additional information on these changes, review the subsequent text.

One important change involves receipts of contractors and builders. Prior to 1987, the Census of Construction Industries collected receipts as the primary measure of construction activity. For 1987, the census collected the "value of construction work done" to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. Differences between the two concepts occur when work is done in one year and payment received either from the prior or in the succeeding year. In addition, receipts do not include work a contractor performs for its own account and use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic censuses have been taken together as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967, and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic censuses trace their beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 manufactures census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade, and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 economic censuses were the first to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. These were the first censuses to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records have also been used to provide basic statistics as well for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic censuses, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The Census of Construction Industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The Census of Transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks. New for 1987 are publications reporting on business establishments engaged in several transportation industries, paralleling the data on establishments in

other sectors. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation. The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic censuses in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

Economic censuses have also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands and Guam since 1958, and in the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1982 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series, and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the censuses provide complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as Current Construction Reports (building permits, housing starts, and value of new construction put in place), *Current Business-Reports* (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Current Industrial Reports*, and the *Quarterly Financial Report*. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the censuses. The *County Business Patterns* program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1987 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1987 Economic Censuses*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1987 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.1 This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity that follow:

- 1. Building construction by general contractors or by operative builders- General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other building projects. Operative builders who build on their own account for sale are also included here. However, investment builders who build structures on their own account for rent are classified in Real Estate.
- 2. Heavy construction general contractors—Heavy construction general contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, bridges, pipelines, sewers and water lines, marine construction, power, and petro-chemical plants and other nonbuilding construction projects. Special trade contractors are classified in heavy construction if they are specifically engaged in the following activities: grading for highway and airport runways; guardrail construction; installation of highway signs; asphalt and concrete construction of roads, highways, streets and public sidewalks; trenching, cable laying; conduit construction; underwater rock removal; pipeline wrapping; or land clearing and leveling.
- 3. Construction by other special trade contractors-These contractors include plumbers, painters, carpenters, electricians, brick layers, roofers, etc. For the most part, they perform their work at the site of construction, although they may also have shops where they perform work incidental to the job

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others all of the actual construction work or those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

In addition to the industries classified in the SIC manual as Construction, this census also includes one industry classified in the Real Estate area, SIC 6552, Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. These establishments are engaged in subdividing real property into lots and in developing it for sale on their own account.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total dollar value of business done for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1987. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction work to total business was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity. Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities. The industry reports, however, do present data on the extent of secondary activities.

A revised edition of the SIC Manual was issued in 1987. Minor modifications were made to three industries in the construction sector: SIC 1611, Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways; SIC 1629, Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C; and SIC 1771, Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors. The extent of these modifications are explained in the specific texts for those industries. "Bridge tables" are also included showing selected data tabulated using both the previous classification system and the 1987 revision.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. With some exceptions, a relatively permanent office is one which has been established for the management of more than one project or job and which is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to estimating, bidding, purchasing, supervising, and operation of the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites. Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1987. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

If an establishment engaged in construction and one or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (whole-sale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1987 value of construction work exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1987 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Tabulation of data for these businesses are based on administrative records and are shown only in U.S. summary publications and the geographic area reports series. Refer to the section on "Sample Design" for details. Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The companies included in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1987 Economic Censuses. Construction companies were divided into employers (companies with payroll) and nonemployers (companies without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government.

Employer Companies

Developing the sampling frame for employer companies—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction companies in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of companies engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each company and also indicates whether or not the company is subject to the FICA. Each company in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each company. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative records data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer companies. However, for the 1987 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those companies which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment companies and large single-establishment companies. Thus, the 1987 Economic Census list for singleestablishment employer companies was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multiestablishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS. Refer to the section on "Establishment Basis for Reporting" for details.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a company to the proper economic census, but there were a number of companies for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Schedule, was mailed to all such companies, requesting information on the nature of the company's activities. From the information reported, the company was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction companies found in this way were identified only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

Selecting the employer sample—The sample was designed to provide reliable State and metropolitan area estimates for each construction industry. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with estimated total employment of 20 employees or more, and a probability sample of single-establishment companies with estimated employment of fewer than 20 employees.

Supplementing the sample were construction companies identified from the NC-9923, General Schedule. Also affecting the sample were the misclassified companies; i.e., companies included in the samples of other trade areas which reported they were construction companies and companies originally classified in construction which reported they were not construction companies.

Of the 533,000 single-establishment employer companies initially classified as construction companies, 147,000 were included in the sample. All of the 13,000 establishments of multiestablishment companies were included in the sample. There was a net increase in the sample of 60,000 establishments resulting from establishments originally unclassified (receiving the NC-9923) or misclassified.

The probability sample of the smaller single-establishment companies was a stratified random sample. Strata were formed from all establishments with the same initial four-digit SIC code, in the same State, in the same metropolitan

area or in the balance of the State, and in the same size class based on estimated total employment. If the fourdigit SIC code for an establishment was incomplete, the establishment was placed in a stratum for miscellaneous companies. Because they were small, all companies were included in the sample for the following three industries: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

Estimation procedures for 1987 and 1982 data-Since all larger employer companies and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of companies not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled companies and the aggregates for the certainty companies. All estimates for 1987 and 1982 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_{C} = \sum_{i} x_{i} / p_{i}$$

where: x'c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publica-

is the selection probability of that firm.

n is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

Data for certain characteristics were reported as a percentage of the dollar value of business done. Before this formula was applied to those characteristics, it was necessary to convert the reported percentages into dollars.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimated directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the

sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, although they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. Other tables show relative standard errors only for certain characteristics because of lack of space.

As calculated for this report, the relative standard error measures certain nonsampling errors, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples with the same size and design, between the estimates and the true value being estimated. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample; definitional difficulties; differences in interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; and errors made in processing the data. Although no direct measurements of the biases have been obtained, it is believed that most of the important response and operational errors were detected in the course of reviewing the data for reasonableness and consistency.

A potential source of bias is in the imputation for those establishments that have not responded by the time of final publication. Data were estimated for establishments that did not report by that date, although selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Some publication cells in which more than 40 percent of the data were not reported have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Companies

As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all companies was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with companies without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction companies were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return.

Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1987 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of twenty-four questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the following SIC groups: 15, 16, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, and 179 and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted some of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were elicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1987 census report forms were mailed out in December 1987. They were mailed from and returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished. Collection of these report forms was essentially completed in July 1988.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters near Washington, DC.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding), and imputation for missing items or for reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all

revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1987 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. A separate code was assigned on each basis allowing us to present data by both physical locations of the establishment and location of construction work.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected MSA's, CMSA's and PMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' value of construction work. To avoid this duplication, a "net" value of construction work figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work.

Duplication in value of business between other construction and nonconstruction industries, results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is defined in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries as equal to dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC, 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-7546.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF **CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH** OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1987 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas the construction census figures cover both new construction and maintenance and repair work done by establishments classified in the construction industry. Significant amounts of construction are done by establishments classified outside of construction (in real estate, manufacturing, utilities and communications, for example), both as "force account" construction and construction done for others. In addition, the value in place series includes constructionrelated expenses such as architectural and engineering costs and the costs of materials supplied by owners which are normally not reflected in the Census of Construction.

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- Represents the sum of all employees during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.
- Represents zero.
- Represents value of construction work less † costs for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- Represents dollar value of business done less †† costs for construction work subcontracted to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual (D) companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated relative standard error, or a consistency review.
- Greater than zero but less than 1 percent. (W)
- Not applicable. (X)
- Not specified by kind. n.s.k.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employment size	By size class of dollar value of business done	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By specialization in types of constuction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value): Beginning of year—buildings, machinery and equipment. End of year—total End of year—buildings, machinery and equipment. Depreciation charges during year— buildings, machinery and equipment.	3 1, 3 3	1	5	6		
Capital expenditures: Total capital expenditures	1, 3 3 3	1	5	6		
Communication services, costs for	2					
Employees: All employees—average number	1, 2 1, 2, 9 2	1 1, 9	5	6		8
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2	•				
Establishments—number in business during year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers: TotalQuarterly	1, 2, 9 2, 9	1, 9 9	5	6		
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels—costs for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll: First quarter, all employees	2 1, 2 1, 2	1	5	6		8
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—costs for	2					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Value and receipts: Dollar value of business done, total Value of construction work, total For work subscontracted in from others. Other business receipts and land receipts ² .	1, 2, 4 2 2	1	5	6	11 2, 7, 10	8
Net value of construction work	1, 2 1, 2	1 1	5 5	6		8
Rental costs:	., -	•				
Total	1, 2 2 2	1	5	6		
Repairs to buildings and other structures	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Selected industry ratios	12					
Subcontract work to others, costs for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1982 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction; additions, alterations, or reconstruction; or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

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Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in concrete work including portland cement and asphalt; the surfacing of concrete floors; applying seal to concrete or asphalt surfaces; constructing with gunite and stucco; and constructing private driveways and walks of all materials. For additional examples, refer to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1987, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$15.2 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$15.1 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$5.2 billion for materials, components, and supplies, and \$1.2 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for this industry were \$324 million. Value added for 1987 was \$8.4 billion.

There were 23,422 establishments with total employment averaging 218,194 during the year. Total payroll for 1987 was \$4.2 billion. Total hours worked by construction workers during the year were 297 million hours.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 9 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry accounted for 54 percent of all business done.

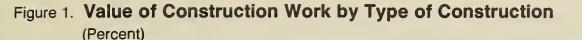
The content of this industry has been changed in the 1987 revision of the SIC Manual. Contractors primarily engaged in culvert or curb construction were previously classified in Industry 1611, Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways, but are now included in this industry. Selected data were tabulated using both the previous classification system and the 1987 revision and are shown in the table below.

A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office, or other place of business, where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. A separate census report was required from each sampled establishment covering domestic operations. Separate reports were not, however, required for each project or construction site.

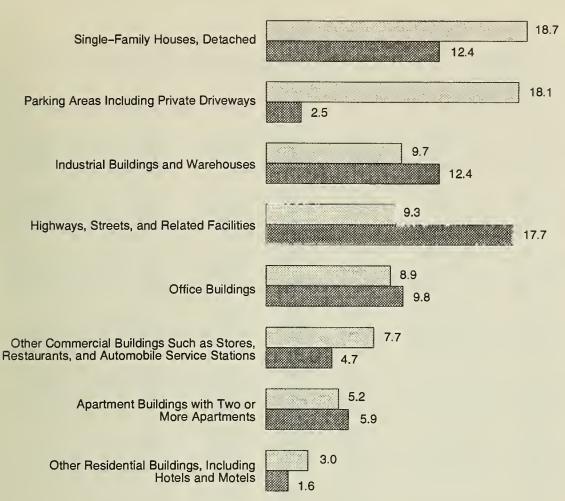
In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. Construction receipts, as reported in earlier censuses, may have included the value of work done before or after the calendar year and may have excluded the value of work in progress during the calendar year. Receipts may have also excluded work done by builders engaged in construction for sale on their own account or for their own use. All dollar values are shown in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for inflation. The data in this report are estimated from a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability as well as errors of response and nonreporting. The relative standard error shown in the tables is a measure of sampling variability. Descriptions of the sampling, estimating procedures, and data reliability are included in the Introduction.

1987 Data Showing the Derivation of the New Classification Based on the Old Classification

Industry	Number of establishments		Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work			Capital expenditures other than land
New Industry 1771, Concrete Work Old Industry 1611, Highway and Street Construction (pt.). Old Industry 1771, Concrete Work	251	218 194 5 139 213 054		371 425	347 039	220 036	8 945







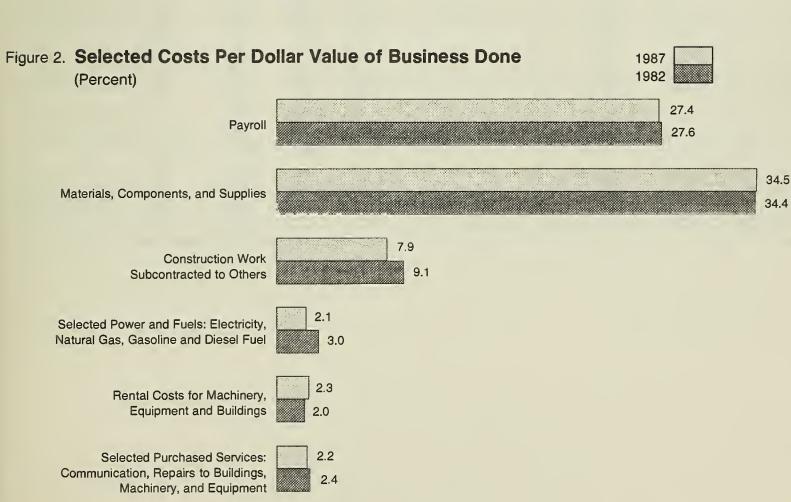


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1987 and 1982

				1	1987			
		Emplo	yees**	Pay	/roll			Net
Location of establishment	Number of establishments	All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†
	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н
United States	23 422	218 194	186 840	4 174 568	3 278 057	297 487	15 055 670	13 853 510
AlabamaAlaskaArizonaArkansasCalifornia	244	2 275	1 950	34 058	27 378	3 001	117 493	109 656
	53	264	216	5 435	4 685	268	21 222	19 595
	498	6 984	5 992	133 434	105 982	9 950	449 490	422 955
	174	1 255	1 122	14 792	11 989	1 466	61 421	56 183
	2 846	33 363	28 823	763 780	608 205	44 275	2 781 887	2 503 883
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida	496	4 116	3 491	68 305	52 977	5 095	216 616	200 542
	451	2 970	2 439	66 927	51 099	4 408	234 193	223 414
	56	931	844	19 738	16 460	1 343	80 113	68 236
	*11	80	67	*1 440	*1 087	*112	*6 827	4 982
	1 370	15 711	13 642	239 525	190 055	21 599	784 294	723 499
Georgia	498	5 805	4 944	94 367	72 292	7 491	349 706	323 045
	17	192	162	4 142	3 204	266	15 599	13 413
	119	385	344	5 359	4 784	517	22 063	21 225
	1 090	12 599	10 909	295 466	235 161	17 147	1 118 152	998 816
	503	3 715	3 201	62 687	49 785	4 881	233 190	221 935
lowaKansasKentuckyLouisiana	261	2 319	1 954	38 015	29 575	3 179	159 876	149 987
	298	2 386	2 038	45 928	32 690	3 292	174 651	161 974
	308	2 467	2 078	32 563	25 827	3 186	122 351	113 038
	94	930	752	11 787	8 644	1 033	50 788	45 869
	179	1 086	931	15 978	12 488	1 619	65 415	64 128
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	466	8 417	7 266	167 821	129 544	13 289	533 499	501 632
	630	4 442	3 757	94 058	75 648	6 547	320 081	299 611
	989	6 748	5 723	143 764	110 918	8 823	582 253	550 206
	549	4 135	3 412	90 782	69 090	5 742	339 958	317 465
	125	832	724	7 928	6 285	798	28 282	26 569
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	694	6 306	5 400	123 760	98 748	8 491	400 481	381 483
	90	188	174	1 935	1 663	309	8 167	8 087
	182	1 427	1 238	17 090	13 304	1 875	66 191	61 473
	98	1 186	1 015	28 468	21 990	1 502	94 123	86 844
	217	1 485	1 266	25 946	20 129	2 151	90 859	87 317
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	618	6 635	5 752	155 950	122 569	9 236	528 415	489 603
	136	1 339	1 148	20 621	16 994	1 662	74 546	69 906
	1 304	10 998	9 333	258 178	205 176	15 498	952 856	873 828
	602	4 631	3 947	63 000	47 720	6 356	247 456	229 404
	84	272	220	3 815	3 103	322	11 407	10 881
OhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode Island	1 099	10 094	8 505	200 226	159 125	13 929	732 113	661 690
	188	1 169	1 050	15 274	13 069	1 375	52 610	49 497
	274	1 508	1 277	24 210	20 344	1 782	86 577	80 606
	1 060	7 878	6 739	142 905	111 377	10 834	538 348	507 891
	124	716	578	15 145	10 904	954	49 511	46 697
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	219	2 201	1 907	25 562	19 929	2 624	95 921	88 691
	105	642	535	9 284	7 435	895	40 870	36 936
	305	2 285	1 977	33 783	25 981	3 234	138 877	122 827
	1 441	15 107	12 768	244 528	184 241	20 699	836 458	751 191
	223	1 479	1 279	22 949	19 406	2 043	78 415	73 075
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	91	479	411	7 410	5 971	707	33 392	30 291
	626	7 870	6 823	136 824	102 840	11 129	492 301	457 561
	553	3 348	2 857	58 447	45 034	4 229	224 176	212 386
	64	634	553	10 943	9 152	781	42 104	37 087
	630	3 662	3 095	66 462	53 330	5 267	257 993	244 587
	46	224	189	3 751	2 647	254	12 062	11 790

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

		1987—	-Con.				1982					
Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts ¹	Value added††	error (per	ve stan of estir rcent) f olumn—	nate or	Location of establish- ment
1	J	к	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	В	н	М	
8 443 003	5 566 885	1 202 160	346 382	366 126	2 516 592	157 241	8 207 000	4 491 568	1	1	2	U.S.
69 076 12 340 236 607 29 399 1 518 217	41 311 7 444 188 906 26 896 1 003 015	7 837 1 626 26 534 *5 237 278 004	2 390 729 10 073 1 486 78 963	2 976 120 8 797 *1 562 38 652	23 923 4 632 73 062 10 609 305 764	1 523 (D) 3 751 813 19 144	62 201 42 207 197 348 36 139 1 313 708	34 039 (D) 99 802 15 522 738 846	7 20 3 16 2	7 14 3 15	17 34 8 54 4	AL AK AZ AR CA
133 900	67 791	16 073	5 916	3 523	44 141	5 589	267 715	160 349	5	4	18	CO
148 811	77 150	10 778	4 048	9 671	59 656	2 032	104 364	61 905	5	6	15	CT
41 206	27 348	11 876	1 731	2 741	11 907	605	40 384	22 158	10	8	28	DE
2 828	2 153	(S)	44	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	39	37	-	DC
455 722	276 876	60 795	20 435	24 644	151 523	10 565	497 610	271 726	3	3	9	FL
195 278	132 203	26 661	6 610	11 898	69 324	3 118	122 317	66 376	4	4	16	GA
8 476	(D)	2 186	317	387	(D)	611	44 094	24 969	9	11	13	HI
12 178	(D)	837	470	*606	6 131	342	16 519	7 773	8	6	44	ID
610 875	397 994	119 335	14 321	29 649	163 165	7 980	456 751	243 214	2	2	11	IL
131 763	93 882	11 255	3 353	9 294	54 331	2 077	90 937	47 688	5	5	7	IN
84 333	68 039	9 888	3 042	3 063	30 516	1 411	54 732	28 384	7	6	15	IA
101 367	61 444	12 677	4 678	4 729	31 872	2 378	89 308	47 269	6	4	11	KS
68 648	47 149	9 313	2 446	3 566	28 294	1 869	92 658	48 137	7	7	23	KY
27 000	20 478	4 919	1 781	788	6 069	1 971	91 767	54 436	17	15	22	LA
35 026	29 132	1 286	655	2 029	16 679	392	15 174	10 158	12	9	29	ME
293 854	212 804	31 867	13 547	16 988	84 981	4 605	201 677	106 846	2	2	13	MD
197 318	106 917	20 470	7 054	14 685	77 570	2 519	125 897	73 679	4	4	14	MA
332 759	223 285	32 046	7 878	17 734	99 212	3 644	187 730	104 168	4	3	9	MI
200 254	122 233	22 492	3 884	6 944	64 590	3 174	180 984	94 313	5	6	14	MN
16 829	9 913	1 713	427	611	*3 014	682	29 874	16 814	15	14	33	MS
233 113	154 257	18 997	6 305	8 268	65 484	3 509	174 482	98 401	4	3	9	MO
4 955	3 132	*79	129	397	*2 881	340	15 394	7 659	21	27	39	MT
35 031	26 539	4 718	1 822	1 287	10 650	1 127	44 853	23 405	18	10	32	NE
55 118	32 297	7 279	3 089	1 691	10 262	772	53 679	30 949	7	4	22	NV
52 940	34 631	3 542	991	3 473	18 985	429	17 162	10 728	7	7	19	NH
299 478	195 832	38 812	13 245	15 769	82 787	4 629	256 091	137 804	5	3	8	NJ
41 571	30 128	4 640	826	1 042	13 650	1 001	43 968	23 589	9	9	17	NM
556 442	322 650	79 027	22 368	16 508	118 586	9 767	582 705	337 499	3	2	9	NY
137 446	94 919	18 052	4 504	6 522	42 453	3 076	115 421	67 940	6	8	15	NC
6 402	5 408	526	201	527	3 053	479	17 565	9 731	24	21	28	ND
402 440	269 952	70 422	13 298	19 210	130 912	6 342	323 616	177 148	3	2	8	OH
31 456	18 148	3 112	1 144	721	10 096	2 135	91 421	48 694	11	9	29	OK
54 399	27 260	5 970	3 687	2 127	12 701	1 642	83 398	46 366	9	7	23	OR
302 757	211 565	30 457	9 767	21 276	119 307	6 102	322 471	186 596	3	3	7	PA
34 543	(D)	2 813	671	2 127	14 045	492	33 809	13 976	8	9	19	RI
54 817	34 629	7 230	1 421	2 951	20 439	1 279	52 308	24 739	12	11	27	SC
18 813	18 193	3 934	1 850	412	3 545	390	14 955	6 400	15	17	27	SD
70 049	54 741	16 050	2 984	3 658	25 877	2 042	120 377	54 471	8	6	25	TN
428 244	334 352	85 267	34 422	11 790	165 374	18 577	888 771	450 936	3	3	8	TX
48 728	24 703	5 340	*2 443	1 978	27 051	1 290	68 663	41 547	10	9	25	UT
16 126	(D)	3 101	377	638	4 959	187	(D)	4 550	15	14	22	VT
269 927	192 888	34 739	12 399	13 207	85 871	4 722	238 689	131 819	4	4	10	VA
142 499	72 117	11 790	6 131	3 700	32 250	2 264	112 207	69 008	6	5	16	WA
22 503	(D)	5 016	*1 096	810	6 060	426	19 518	10 830	15	12	18	WV
151 330	99 588	13 406	4 736	9 975	59 831	2 371	114 485	61 142	5	5	13	WI
7 794	(D)	*272	175	381	5 772	571	24 619	16 116	20	16	40	WY

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

(the state of the		.,		me, ees append				
ltem							dard en (percen	
	1987	1982	1977	1972	1987	1982	1977	1972
Number of establishments in business during year	23 422	19 986	16 974	17 772	1	1	2	2
Proprietors and working partners	7 166	8 708	11 616	12 394	3	2	3	3
All employees**	218 194	157 241	118 116	147 924	1	1	1	2
Construction workers: March	154 271 196 024 209 991 187 138	106 893 143 276 155 141 136 673	83 052 114 935 121 509 108 448	101 733 139 368 152 308 138 173	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	3 2 2 3
Average Other employees: March August November Average	31 120 31 639 31 665 30 979 31 353	137 832 19 135 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	107 085 10 011 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	12 069 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	3 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
Construction worker hours (thousands): January to March	57 758 78 451 86 791 74 486 297 487	37 663 52 099 58 875 50 907 199 545	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
Payroll, all employees	4 174 568 3 278 057 896 511	2 309 814 1 901 567 408 247	1 209 879 1 042 622 167 257	1 197 014 1 045 342 151 672	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 3
First quarter payroll, all employees	802 111	418 475	208 082	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits, all employees	928 542 655 522 273 019	424 267 328 610 95 657	242 954 141 330 101 624	(NA) (NA) (NA)	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	(NA) (NA) (NA)
Dollar value of business done	15 212 049 15 055 670 9 045 744 (NA) 156 378	8 376 774 8 207 000 4 525 480 (NA) 169 774	4 151 856 4 097 293 2 712 237 (NA) 54 564	3 699 141 3 650 338 1 960 805 (NA) 48 803	1 1 1 (NA) 3	1 1 1 (NA)	1 1 1 (NA) 4	2 2 2 (NA) 5
Net value of construction work†	13 853 510	7 447 221	3 862 143	3 452 348	1	1	1	2
Value added††	8 443 003	4 491 568	2 227 880	2 141 289	1	1	1	2
Selected costs Materials, components, and supplies³ Construction work subcontracted to others Selected power, fuels, and lubricants Electricity Natural gas Gasoline and diesel fuel On highway use Off highway use Other, including lubricating oils and greases	6 769 045 5 242 978 1 202 160 323 906 28 072 10 223 263 008 215 662 47 345 22 602	3. 885 206 2 878 175 759 779 247 251 22 030 11 120 198 489 (NA) (NA) 15 610	1 923 977 1 595 677 235 150 93 150 6 614 3 613 74 480 (NA) (NA) 8 445	1 557 852 1 359 862 197 990 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 2 1 (NA) (NA)	1 1 1 2 2 1 (NA) (NA)	2 2 3 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings For machinery and equipment For buildings	346 382 277 328 69 054	170 175 143 619 26 556	65 864 56 651 9 213	(NA) 63 501 (NA)	2 2 3	1 1 2	2 2 2	(NA) 7 (NA)
Selected purchased services Communication services Repairs to buildings and other structures Repairs to machinery and equipment	332 871 65 724 14 478 252 667	200 254 36 076 7 285 156 892	104 935 32 193 3 380 69 362	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1 2 4 2	1 2 4 1	9 29 3 2	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
Ownership of construction projects: Value of construction work! Government owned Federal State and local Privately owned	15 055 670 2 265 359 467 051 1 798 308 12 790 310	8 207 000 1 965 071 (NA) (NA) 6 241 929	4 097 293 373 780 (NA) (NA) 3 723 513	3 650 338 770 749 (NA) (NA) 2 879 589	1 2 3 2 1	1 2 (NA) (NA)	1 2 (NA) (NA)	2 3 (NA) (NA) 2

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

²Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders, and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

³For 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item				l error of estimate cent)
	1987	1982	1987	1982
BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets Capital expenditures, other than land New Used Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	2 258 782 366 126 285 927 80 199 108 316	1 864 325 177 477 123 460 54 017 67 741	2 2 2 4 6	1 2 2 3 3
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 516 592	1 974 061	2	1
Depreciation charges during year	335 624	273 460	2	2
Bulldings and other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities		•		
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets Capital expenditures, other than land New buildings and other structures Used buildings and other structures Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	319 574 32 314 22 751 9 563 11 234	214 657 14 269 10 154 4 115 6 218	4 6 8 10 13	2 6 5 13 5
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	340 653	222 708	4	2
Depreciation charges during year	29 804	19 650	6	3
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets Capital expenditures, other than land New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	1 939 208 333 812 263 176 126 544 70 635 97 081	1 649 668 163 208 113 306 43 010 49 902 61 523	222346	1 2 2 3 3 3
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 175 938	1 751 353	2	1
Depreciation charges during year	305 820	253 809	2	2

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1986

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments: Number Value of construction work	23 422 15 055 670	1
Establishments with inventories: Number Value of construction work Inventories1:	4 731 4 923 583	3 2
End of 1987, materials and supplies	88 747 81 304	4 5
Establishments with no inventories: Number Value of construction work	15 296 8 025 911	2 1
Establishments not reporting: Number	3 395 2 106 176	4 2

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

					Establishr	nents with an a	average of-			
Selected statistics	Total	1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1987										
Number of establishments All employees** Payroll, all employees Construction worker hours (thousands) Dollar value of business done Value of construction work* Net value of construction work*	23 422 218 194 4 174 568 297 487 15 212 049 15 055 670 13 853 510	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	6 149 38 833 588 099 48 834 2 302 205 2 278 812 2 141 535	3 461 44 969 791 492 58 843 2 882 494 2 849 297 2 654 374	1 615 47 630 1 026 777 65 308 3 609 726 3 549 510 3 239 174	378 25 437 621 628 37 203 2 116 061 2 099 879 1 918 386	142 21 396 510 400 32 140 1 743 341 1 735 326 1 508 701	19 6 032 145 335 9 217 445 849 879 760 831 542	9 6 742 134 951 10 589 441 458 (D)	1 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)
Value added††	8 443 003 5 566 885 1 202 160 346 382 366 126 2 516 592	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	1 266 297 898 630 137 277 48 637 78 030 478 482	1 647 163 1 040 407 194 923 58 284 75 790 572 342	1 970 800 1 328 591 310 335 80 843 96 818 587 870	1 163 867 770 701 181 492 60 922 41 320 291 203	944 376 572 340 226 625 38 746 20 023 139 831	265 008 156 158 24 683 18 005 3 048 46 907	246 405 171 518 23 535 12 901 8 979 42 684	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)
All employees**	157 241 8 207 000 4 491 568	25 766 1 046 088 553 717	27 703 1 212 965 650 090	29 877 1 521 660 814 750	35 176 2 085 921 1 122 364	18 519 1 197 532 684 015	13 684 819 253 486 365	4 357 257 662 139 209	2 158 65 919 41 057	- - -
All employees** Net value of construction work† Capital expenditures, other than land	1 1 2	(S) (S) (S)	3 3 7	2 2 5	2 1 3	1 (W) 2	(W) (W) (W)	(W) (W) 2	(W) (D) 23	(D) (D) (D)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics by Size Class of the Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

					Establishm	nents with do	lar value of b	usineśs done			
Selected statistics	Total	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1987											
Number of establishments All employees** Payroll, all employees Construction worker hours (thousands) Dollar value of business done Value of construction work¹ Net value of construction work†	23 422 218 194 4 174 568 297 487 15 212 049 15 055 670 13 853 510	99999999999999999999999999999999999999	(9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9)	(9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9)	6 986 27 190 326 163 34 536 1 149 493 1 143 151 1 094 054	4 586 32 021 452 774 42 647 1 599 892 1 586 537 1 511 160	2 967 32 607 572 782 42 398 2 086 935 2 071 544 1 946 666	1 962 39 960 841 204 53 679 3 014 586 2 980 374 2 763 365	673 26 647 642 982 38 767 2 365 733 2 320 521 2 096 084	254 19 366 481 268 27 940 1 710 586 1 687 235 1 536 198	161 28 137 770 877 45 263 2 955 020 2 938 966 2 588 698
Value added††Cost of materials, components, supplies, and	8 443 003	(S)	(S)	(S)	676 714	926 305	1 157 218	1 685 131	1 296 324	932 277	1 568 897
fuelsCost of construction work subcontracted to	5 566 885	(S)	(S)	(S)	423 682	598 209	804 838	1 112 446	844 971	627 272	1 035 855
others	1 202 160	(S)	(S)	(S)	49 096	75 377	124 878	217 009	224 436	151 037	350 268
buildingsCapital expenditures, other than landEnd-of-year gross book value of depreciable	346 382 366 126	(S) (S)	(S) (S)	(S) (S)	19 872 31 311	32 994 52 187	43 467 63 073	64 269 73 811	55 359 60 359	36 367 34 916	89 282 42 573
assets	2 516 592	(S)	(S)	(S)	241 154	353 542	419 324	526 916	395 317	244 153	261 639
1982											
All employees** Total construction receipts¹ Value added††	157 241 8 207 000 4 491 568	3 356 30 948 16 840	4 553 85 477 47 454	10 034 256 407 141 348	26 485 869 410 481 315	21 706 920 286 507 308	21 462 1 119 742 590 878	27 150 1 649 917 890 706	17 050 1 215 960 673 173	12 453 959 142 555 183	12 990 1 099 710 587 359
1987 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)			i								
All employees** Net value of construction work† Capital expenditures, other than land	1 1 2	(S) (S) (S)	(S) (S) (S)	(S) (S) (S)	3 3 7	3 3 7	3 3 7	2 2 5	1 2 6	(%) (%)	(W) (W) 4

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

In earlier censuses construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1987 and 1982

			•					
		Value of cons	truction work ¹		Relative standard error			
Type of construction	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction ²	Maintenance and repair		f estimat	e (percent	
	А	8	С	D	Α	В	С	D
1987								
Value of construction work ¹	15 055 670	11 376 824	1 586 290	1 442 529	1	1	2	2
Building construction Single-family houses Single-family houses, detached Single-family houses, attached Apartment buildings with two or more apartments Other residential buildings, including hotels and motels Hotels and motels Other residential buildings, excluding hotels and motels Office buildings Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service	9 318 387 3 402 452 2 820 963 581 489 779 680 446 670 241 110 205 560 1 340 326	7 906 164 2 963 395 2 437 056 526 338 696 792 397 637 220 360 177 276 1 206 300	814 656 259 197 231 851 27 345 32 837 28 296 13 086 15 210 81 088	597 567 179 860 152 055 27 804 50 050 20 735 7 662 13 073 52 938	1 1 2 3 3 2 3 3 2	1 2 3 4 2 3 3 2	2 5 5 6 4 7 7 12	3 5 7 7 10 10
Industrial buildings and warehouses Industrial buildings and warehouses Warehouses Educational buildings Hospitals and institutional buildings Other nonresidential buildings	1 159 451 1 458 714 982 416 476 297 210 194 241 398 279 502	954 890 1 174 108 768 880 405 227 149 094 167 485 196 463	127 518 147 931 103 408 44 523 43 592 59 646 34 551	77 042 136 674 110 127 26 546 17 507 14 266 48 495	2223425	2223525	4 5 7 6 3 14	6 4 5 11 7 9
Nonbuilding construction Highways, streets, and related facilities Outdoor swimming pools Parking areas including private driveways Sewers, water mains, and related facilities Heavy industrial facilities Sewage treatment and water treatment plants Other nonbuilding construction	5 087 257 1 399 526 150 170 2 729 423 102 224 101 590 98 400 505 924	3 470 661 965 779 126 598 1 785 741 80 944 77 282 70 823 363 494	771 634 233 300 10 494 435 681 9 704 7 280 10 416 64 759	844 961 200 447 13 077 508 001 11 575 17 027 17 159 77 675	1 7 2 8 2 15 6	1 2 7 2 8 2 19 6	2 3 11 3 16 7 10 8	2 3 9 3 14 4 24 15
Construction work, n.s.k.	650 026	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	, 4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982								
Value of construction work ¹	8 207 000	6 767 979	(NA)	1 439 020	1	1	(NA)	1
Building construction Single-family houses Single-family houses, detached Single-family houses, attached Apartment buildings with two or more apartments Other residential buildings, including hotels and motels Hotels and motels Other residential buildings, excluding hotels and motels Office buildings	483 113 132 388 (NA)	4 043 026 1 081 135 859 112 222 022 444 593 119 627 (NA) (NA) 750 235	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	566 707 185 452 162 131 23 321 38 520 12 760 (NA) (NA) 57 363	1 2 3 2 2 (NA) (NA)	1 2 2 3 2 3 (NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	2 3 4 9 8 11 (NA) (NA)
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations. Industrial buildings and warehouses Industrial buildings Warehouses Educational buildings Hospitals and institutional buildings Other nonresidential buildings	384 126 1 017 615 762 502 255 113 108 537 175 202 234 567	322 470 893 468 662 264 231 204 91 202 156 456 183 840	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	61 656 124 147 100 237 23 909 17 334 18 746 50 729	2 1 2 2 4 2 5	3 2 2 3 3 2 5	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	5 4 4 4 6 5 15
Nonbullding construction Highways, streets, and related facilities Outdoor swimming pools Parking areas including private driveways Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways Sewers, water mains, and related facilities Sewers, sewer lines, and related facilities Water mains and related facilities Sewage treatment and water treatment plants Other nonbuilding construction	2 385 888 1 454 700 17 593 207 290 122 272 108 932 74 142 34 790 102 019 373 082	1 683 259 1 008 318 16 926 131 276 90 408 88 385 60 770 27 615 87 229 351 125	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	702 629 446 382 666 76 014 31 863 20 546 13 372 7 174 14 790 144 231	1 2 10 4 1 3 4 7 4 5	1 2 10 4 1 3 4 6 5 6	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1 2 14 4 1 7 6 14 4 7
Construction work, n.s.k.	1 211 378	1 041 694	(NA)	169 683	2	2	(NA)	3

In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

2In 1982, data for additions, alterations, or reconstruction were collected separately for SIC 1521, 1522, 1531, 1541, and 1542. For all other industries, data are included with "New construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of construction work by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes!

appendixes]											
				Value of co	ork 	Net		Cost of construction	stan	Relative dard e estima	error
Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	For all types	For specialized type	value of construction work†	Value added††	work sub- contracted to others	(pe	rcent) olumn-	for
	А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	н	В	D	Н
All establishments	23 422	218 194	4 174 568	15 055 670	9 116 309	13 853 510	8 443 003	1 202 160	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	4 970 18 452	65 576 152 617	1 338 780 2 835 787	4 500 080 10 555 589	9 116 309	4 130 937 9 722 572	2 604 642 5 838 361	369 143 833 017	1 2	1	2 2
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	6 156	41 457	705 326	2 589 545	2 216 977	2 434 435	1 411 664	155 110	2	2	5
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization 90 to 99 percent specialization		14 558 8 855	226 087 153 390	859 045 547 650	859 045 506 138	799 933 518 856	458 993 300 377	59 112 28 793	4 4	4 4	12
80 to 89 percent specialization	991	6 018 6 551	104 999 113 563	375 942 443 612	308 857 322 569	365 154 407 914	219 972 229 983	10 787 35 698	6 5	5 4 5 9	9
60 to 69 percent specialization51 to 59 percent specialization	507	4 280 1 194	83 122 24 163	286 105 77 188	177 626 42 739	269 256 73 320	162 615 39 722	16 849 3 868	12	5 9	6 7 11
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	517	4 184	75 315	254 944	204 475	242 496	1 3 9 64 6	12 448	6	6	8
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization		1 237	21 262	50 728	50 728	48 750	32 782	1 977	14	12	28
90 to 99 percent specialization	36	497 490 1 074	10 720 8 979 19 205	42 563 37 621 65 784	40 949 30 238 47 960	40 107 35 689 61 041	17 672 20 115 37 527	2 456 1 932 4 742	16 12 13	15 8 13	15 8
60 to 69 percent specialization51 to 59 percent specialization	59	752 131	11 297 3 849	45 617 12 629	27 819 6 780	44 589 12 318	24 387 7 160	1 028 310	12 28	19	13 26 19
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS											
All establishments specializing in type	313	5 126	117 630	437 797	379 518	357 1 38	232 106	80 658	4	6	9
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization		1 452	31 291	128 006	128 006	98 097	58 742	29 909	6	18	23
90 to 99 percent specialization 80 to 89 percent specialization 99 per	29	1 001 982	28 343 22 437	106 873 97 514	99 801 81 261	97 697 (D) 54 675	75 589 38 141	9 176 (D)	10 9 13	7	21 (D) 4
70 to 79 percent specialization	33	843 547 299	18 080 10 791 6 686	58 449 31 895 15 058	42 272 19 746 8 429	29 159 (D)	33 273 17 972 8 388	3 774 2 736 (D)	13	4 9 7 19	(D)
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	401	10 591	252 71 3	792 425	603 578	709 842	466 468	8 2 58 3	2	3	1
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization	115	1 853	40 616	150 501	150 501	114 903	78 516	35 598	8	3	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	101 17 27	1 018 1 321 1 452	25 330 38 280 38 171	98 817 102 028 100 052	92 919 83 923 74 222	95 940 (D) (D)	69 101 60 382 57 764	2 877 (D) (D) 9 261	2 6	21	100
70 to 79 percent specialization		2 758 2 187	55 399 54 9 1 5	174 821 166 205	108 261 93 749	165 559 160 530	99 203 101 501	9 261 5 675	4 4	3 3 2	1 5
OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS			6								
All establishments specializing in type	946	9 293	187 227	660 570	541 587	618 207	394 837	42 362	4	3	6
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization	322	3 747	72 419	268 033	268 033	248 695	158 722	19 338	5	4	6
90 to 99 percent specialization 80 to 89 percent specialization	86	576 929	9 439 17 853	36 026 60 271	33 004 50 258	33 876 53 426	20 753 32 989	2 150 6 845	19 13	20	27 25
70 to 79 percent specialization	93	1 904 1 293 842	34 931 29 052 23 531	111 872 94 554 89 811	81 380 58 056 50 853	107 274 87 342 87 592	68 718 60 626 53 026	4 597 7 212 2 219	10 8 7	9 10 5	25 13 10 13
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS	22	042	25 551	09 011	30 833	87 332	33 020	2 213			10
All establishments specializing in type	467	6 516	134 538	453 536	395 427	407 719	251 688	45 8 16	5	3	4
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization	261	3 102	65 216	247 557	247 557	221 215	132 179	26 341	5	4	4
90 to 99 percent specialization 80 to 89 percent specialization	29 36	652 416	11 383 8 928	38 018 23 306	34 974 18 712	34 095 21 889	21 011 14 684	3 923 1 417	27	14 20	19 10
70 to 79 percent specialization	58 54	1 136 875 334	23 638 18 747 6 624	68 276 58 098 18 279	48 335 36 010 9 836	60 977 53 969 15 573	39 792 33 108 10 912	7 299 4 128 2 706	11 13 24	9 11 22	7 15 26
WAREHOUSES											
All establishments specializing in type	227	2 524	46 429	139 780	108 488	128 074	79 874	11 705	8	7	11
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization 90 to 99 percent specialization		443 254	8 169 4 442	27 932 13 614	27 932 12 622	25 461 (D)	14 980 7 297	2 471 (D)	15	17	26 (D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	42 86	422 601	7 359 10 433	20 099 30 975	16 727 22 080	19 031 30 218	11 123 16 002	1 068 756	23 24 15	7 20 13	(D) 30 14 23 (D)
60 to 69 percent specialization51 to 59 percent specialization	61	752	14 334 1 692	43 561 3 597	27 247 1 878	39 003 (D)	28 021 2 449	4 558 (D)	16 (W)	16 (W)	23 (D)

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1987—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of construction work by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

					onstruction ork			Cost of	stan	Relative standard error	
Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	For all types	For specialized type	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	construction work sub- contracted to others	(per	estima cent) lumn-	for
	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	В	D	Н
HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type	882	13 564	277 661	1 010 335	907 210	920 476	546 037	89 859	3	3	5
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization	515 157 76 49 43 39	7 403 1 882 1 871 959 677 769	151 240 39 575 31 741 19 382 16 059 19 663	551 879 143 062 109 366 73 785 53 693 78 549	551 879 134 265 91 474 54 111 33 187 42 292	506 625 134 544 98 824 64 690 50 298 65 493	299 393 80 756 53 880 39 219 31 684 41 103	45 254 8 517 10 541 9 094 3 395 13 055	4 8 8 14 10	4 6 7 6 13 6	8 8 10 9 33 5
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS											
All establishments specializing in type	287	2 437	42 141	132 394	124 402	129 830	80 012	2 564	10	8	22
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization 90 to 99 percent specialization 80 to 89 percent specialization 70 to 79 percent specialization 60 to 69 percent specialization 51 to 59 percent specialization	174 63 *15 25 2 8	1 450 498 *156 167 (D) (S)	27 188 8 138 *2 291 1 866 (D) (S)	85 025 26 450 *8 160 4 800 (D) (S)	85 025 24 761 *5 211 3 588 (D) (S)	83 899 25 825 *5 885 (D) (D) (S)	51 331 17 180 *3 656 1 967 (D) (S)	1 126 625 *275 (D) (D) (S)	11 19 51 38 (D) (S)	11 9 51 33 (D) (S)	17 14 61 (D) (D) (S)
PARKING AREAS INCLUDING PRIVATE DRIVEWAYS								ĺ			
All establishments specializing in type	4 772	33 807	604 640	2 659 342	2 338 490	2 468 142	1 423 122	191 200	2	2	3
Establishments with — 100 percent specialization 90 to 99 percent specialization 80 to 89 percent specialization 70 to 79 percent specialization 60 to 69 percent specialization 51 to 59 percent specialization	3 115 483 326 462 306 78	18 527 3 972 2 617 4 587 3 104 996	310 392 78 950 48 301 76 129 66 141 24 725	1 288 694 375 773 215 487 364 857 316 984 97 546	1 288 694 352 561 178 030 266 699 199 064 53 439	1 212 396 354 740 193 217 332 888 282 920 91 978	730 086 184 332 110 023 178 426 162 734 57 519	76 297 21 032 22 269 31 968 34 064 5 567	3 6 8 5 6 9	3 5 5 5 4 8	6 6 5 6 6

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

			Average		to March	April to June		
Location of establishment	Number of establishments	number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	
	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	
United States	23 422	186 840	297 487	154 271	57 758	196 024	78 451	
Alabama	244	1 950	3 001	1 866	648	1 936	746	
	53	216	268	102	29	218	71	
	498	5 992	9 950	5 796	2 181	6 057	2 633	
	174	1 122	1 466	996	308	1 140	355	
	2 846	28 823	44 275	27 768	10 305	28 635	11 245	
Colorado	496	3 491	5 095	2 892	947	3 755	1 423	
	451	2 439	4 408	1 527	642	2 630	1 190	
	56	844	1 343	608	200	890	356	
	*11	67	*112	52	29	71	26	
	1 370	13 642	21 599	12 671	4 874	14 026	5 384	
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana	498	4 944	7 491	4 506	1 521	5 010	1 915	
	17	162	266	171	70	146	61	
	119	344	517	246	89	330	115	
	1 090	10 909	17 147	7 919	2 856	11 882	4 701	
	503	3 201	4 881	2 277	840	3 450	1 345	
lowaKansasKentuckyLouisianaMaine	261	1 954	3 179	1 166	430	2 173	907	
	298	2 038	3 292	1 642	609	2 190	905	
	308	2 078	3 186	1 829	587	2 211	863	
	94	752	1 033	730	213	765	261	
	179	931	1 619	480	227	986	408	
Maryland	466	7 266	13 289	6 009	2 778	7 614	3 433	
	630	3 757	6 547	2 513	1 012	3 967	1 714	
	989	5 723	8 823	3 264	1 164	6 344	2 401	
	549	3 412	5 742	1 905	727	3 834	1 617	
	125	724	798	704	179	701	198	
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	694	5 400	8 491	4 451	1 607	5 410	2 261	
	90	174	309	88	34	144	97	
	182	1 238	1 875	1 022	326	1 399	488	
	98	1 015	1 502	940	355	1 068	377	
	217	1 266	2 151	875	332	1 353	555	
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	618	5 752	9 236	4 479	1 624	6 147	2 523	
	136	1 148	1 662	986	343	1 102	394	
	1 304	9 333	15 498	6 482	2 624	10 506	4 220	
	602	3 947	6 356	3 498	1 316	4 002	1 658	
	84	220	322	112	34	291	105	
OhioOklahoma	1 099	8 505	13 929	5 761	2 232	9 052	3 768	
	188	1 050	1 375	1 002	335	1 115	353	
	274	1 277	1 782	1 247	432	1 282	486	
	1 060	6 739	10 834	4 278	1 551	7 288	2 858	
	124	578	954	390	142	581	239	
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	219	1 907	2 624	1 594	558	2 273	736	
	105	535	895	273	112	640	267	
	305	1 977	3 234	1 826	687	2 130	890	
	1 441	12 768	20 699	12 733	5 006	13 482	5 391	
	223	1 279	2 043	935	373	1 249	512	
Vermont Virginla Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	91	411	707	263	105	421	180	
	626	6 823	11 129	6 144	2 239	7 060	2 939	
	553	2 857	4 229	2 779	995	2 857	1 055	
	64	553	781	404	150	578	202	
	630	3 095	5 267	1 897	718	3 401	1 520	
	46	189	254	148	37	208	78	

¹Construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1987

July to Se	ptember	October to	December											
Construction workers1	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers1	Hours worked (thousands)			Relative s	standard e	rror of esti	mate (perc	ent) for co	olumn—			Location of establish ment
н	d	J	к	В	С	D	Е	F	G	н	1	J	К	ment
209 991	86 791	187 138	74 486	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.
2 046	806	1 955	800	7	8	7	8	6	8	7	9	11	12	AL
360	103	186	63	19	16	27	26	21	17	19	17	26	23	AK
6 550	2 820	5 566	2 314	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	AZ
1 281	422	1 070	379	17	15	19	17	20	16	17	16	18	19	AR
30 173	11 886	28 717	10 838	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	CA
4 017	1 527	3 301	1 196	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	CO
2 920	1 346	2 677	1 228	5	6	7	9	5	7	5	7	5	6	CT
1 007	427	871	358	10	11	12	8	10	14	9	12	10	11	DE
*76	*27	*68	*28	40	42	38	39	40	39	42	44	42	48	DC
14 550	5 858	13 321	5 481	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	FL
5 278	2 116	4 980	1 937	4	6	5	6	5	6	4	6	4	6	GA
150	66	181	67	10	16	7	14	12	18	12	18	8	16	HI
499	193	303	118	9	10	9	13	16	11	11	17	7	14	ID
12 507	5 140	11 328	4 448	2	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	3	3	IL
3 886	1 502	3 194	1 193	5	7	6	8	5	8	6	7	5	7	IN
2 427	1 029	2 051	811	7	9	8	12	9	11	8	10	7	9	IA
2 346	988	1 974	787	5	7	6	8	6	7	6	7	6	7	KS
2 299	980	1 982	755	7	9	9	11	8	10	7	11	7	9	KY
791	304	724	253	18	19	19	22	18	20	17	19	19	18	LA
1 208	554	1 048	428	13	16	16	21	13	16	12	18	14	16	ME
8 004	3 704	7 438	3 373	2	7	2	8	3	6	2	7	2	8	MD
4 505	2 011	4 051	1 808	4	5	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	MA
7 206	3 039	6 087	2 217	4	5	5	8	4	6	4	5	4	5	MI
4 340	1 934	3 570	1 463	6	8	6	9	6	8	6	9	7	9	MN
763	221	728	199	15	25	19	28	16	26	16	24	15	25	MS
6 112	2 441	5 628	2 181	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	, 4	5	MO
270	111	192	64	20	20	30	34	30	22	19	21	22	27	MT
1 506	629	1 024	431	19	17	28	27	17	17	21	18	14	14	NE
1 002	395	1 049	373	7	8	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	NV
1 604	695	1 231	568	7	11	12	14	8	11	8	11	8	12	NH
6 593	2 736	5 789	2 350	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	5	8	NJ
1 262	486	1 244	437	9	12	9	11	9	10	10	13	11	14	NM
11 304	4 838	9 054	3 815	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	NY
4 273	1 791	4 016	1 589	6	7	6	8	6	7	6	7	7	9	NC
250	99	225	83	24	22	32	30	22	21	23	26	26	27	ND
9 971	4 274	9 246	3 654	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	OH
1 090	386	992	298	11	16	12	17	13	17	11	16	13	17	OK
1 342	485	1 236	377	9	11	9	11	10	12	11	15	10	13	OR
7 986	3 357	7 407	3 066	3	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	5	PA
702	308	639	263	7	10	9	12	7	10	8	11	8	11	RI
2 065	721	1 697	607	13	12	11	13	20	13	12	13	11	13	SC
711	302	515	212	16	28	19	26	17	31	18	31	16	28	SD
2 122	919	1 828	736	8	10	8	10	8	11	8	10	8	9	TN
13 069	5 462	11 791	4 838	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	TX
1 554	595	1 376	562	11	10	11	13	11	11	12	10	11	10	UT
547 7 558 3 163 625 3 877 223	237 3 236 1 204 228 1 738 86	412 6 529 2 628 604 3 215 178	184 2 714 974 200 1 290 52	16 4 6 15 6 20	19 5 8 16 7 16	20 4 11 27 10 22	21 5 16 35 13	17 4 6 16 6 23	20 5 8 19 7 15	16 4 7 12 6 21	19 5 8 14 8 22	17 4 6 12 6 22	21 5 8 11 8 17	VT VA WA WV WI WY

Table 10. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1987 and 1982

	g or approviduo							_		
Landing of acceptacion work		establishmer	work done by nts located in State		work done by ts not located State	1982	Percent change 1987	error	ive stand of estimate	nate
Location of construction work	Value of construction work done in this State ¹	Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work	construction receipts for work done in this State ¹	(col A) to 1982 (col F)	Co	olumn—	
	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Α	С	E
United States	15 055 671	23 162	13 977 636	3 800	1 078 034	8 207 000	83.4	1	1	2
AlabamaAlaskaArizonaArkansasCalifornia	102 097	244	87 883	65	14 213	49 596	105.9	8	9	13
	18 156	44	16 473	43	1 682	45 845	-60.4	13	15	16
	459 107	490	444 315	47	14 791	200 696	128.8	3	3	14
	58 797	174	54 596	47	4 201	34 121	72.3	16	17	32
	2 769 038	2 810	2 744 288	94	24 749	1 298 896	113.2	1	1	11
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida	212 859	496	211 625	33	1 233	264 890	-19.6	4	4	12
	230 866	449	216 103	61	14 762	102 591	125.0	6	6	13
	75 824	56	64 374	115	11 450	46 902	61.7	7	8	7
	108 966	*6	1 060	110	107 905	49 267	121.2	4	33	4
	807 487	1 365	752 569	58	54 917	499 099	61.8	3	3	1
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana	351 354 15 308 26 954 1 129 414 270 655	497 16 119 1 081 501	322 175 15 308 21 187 1 089 979 223 714	76 - 24 88 161	29 178 5 767 39 435 46 940	116 902 53 448 17 755 446 957 101 144	200.6 -71.4 51.8 152.7 167.6	4 10 5 2 4	5 10 6 2 5	5 - 3 11 8
lowaKansasKentuckyKouisiana	141 964	261	128 279	131	13 685	53 949	163.1	6	6	20
	160 514	289	136 839	110	23 674	79 427	102.1	4	5	8
	140 794	299	114 387	110	26 406	99 240	41.9	6	7	6
	66 626	94	50 185	54	16 441	98 445	-32.3	11	15	3
	60 799	171	58 799	34	2 000	20 114	202.3	9	10	32
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	410 596 334 941 560 115 345 086 34 280	455 627 989 541 117	372 579 302 582 554 498 324 446 24 976	125 114 71 90 68	38 017 32 358 5 616 20 639 9 304	181 533 144 436 191 123 173 486 62 530	126.2 131.9 193.1 98.9 -45.2	3 3 5 10	3 4 3 6 14	10 5 7 19 4
Missouri	365 083	681	339 140	113	25 942	167 685	117.7	3	4	9
	9 886	90	8 167	24	*1 719	24 167	-59.1	24	27	44
	60 357	165	55 116	26	5 241	59 870	.8	10	11	20
	102 765	98	93 218	62	9 547	57 496	78.7	4	4	7
	100 002	217	80 844	117	19 158	18 678	435.4	7	8	17
New Jersey	565 111	617	501 986	89	63 125	247 340	128.5	3	3	9
	79 926	136	73 295	34	6 631	48 963	63.2	8	9	17
	944 022	1 286	905 200	130	38 821	605 423	55.9	2	2	7
	267 268	602	240 752	119	26 516	113 328	135.8	8	8	16
	14 863	84	10 641	20	4 222	18 954	–21.6	16	21	15
OhioOklahoma	646 260	1 066	626 154	97	20 106	279 122	131.5	3	3	10
	57 256	188	52 155	36	5 100	92 524	-38.1	8	9	2
	88 027	272	73 939	67	14 087	78 108	12.7	8	9	15
	526 444	1 044	492 797	89	33 646	309 027	70.4	3	3	12
	45 382	123	40 118	49	5 264	24 736	83.5	10	11	2
South Carolina	106 552	219	93 868	47	12 684	68 747	55.0	10	11	1
	45 337	105	38 701	38	*6 635	16 451	175.6	16	17	50
	187 971	305	133 145	174	54 825	92 039	104.2	10	6	30
	763 458	1 437	739 075	70	24 383	875 307	-12.8	3	4	12
	70 723	219	70 460	3	263	63 350	11.6	10	10	(W)
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	30 451	83	27 908	41	2 543	11 605	162.4	14	15	15
	545 940	625	450 635	136	95 305	221 389	146.6	4	4	2
	233 812	551	213 030	89	20 781	108 831	114.8	5	5	13
	46 474	64	37 472	97	9 002	30 481	52.5	10	12	13
	246 127	624	234 530	67	11 596	110 190	123.4	5	5	6
	13 555	46	12 050	18	1 505	30 771	-55.9	15	17	9

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

Table 11. Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	Dollar value of	business done ¹	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)		
	1987	1982	1987	1982	
All kinds of business	15 212 049	8 376 774	1	1	
General building contractor Highway and street contractor Paving contractor Heavy construction Heavy construction contractor Excavating and earthmoving contractor Masonry contractor Concrete construction Asphalt contractor Concrete contractor Gunite contractor Culvert and curb contractor Foundation contractor, concrete Other construction activities Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others Retail trade Other activities	864 799 174 848 85 533 89 315 102 811 13 194 384 2 379 783 7 573 021 180 715 234 340 2 826 522 297 472	98 683 153 272 1 801 907 110 141 (NA) (NA) 69 803 5 134 503 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) 32 209 (S) 16 294 42 541	5 5 4 4 5 6 8 10 1 2 1 5 7 2 6 4 8 5	3 4 2 N 3 2 5 1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	191 672	(S)	8	(S) (S)	

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

Table 12. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

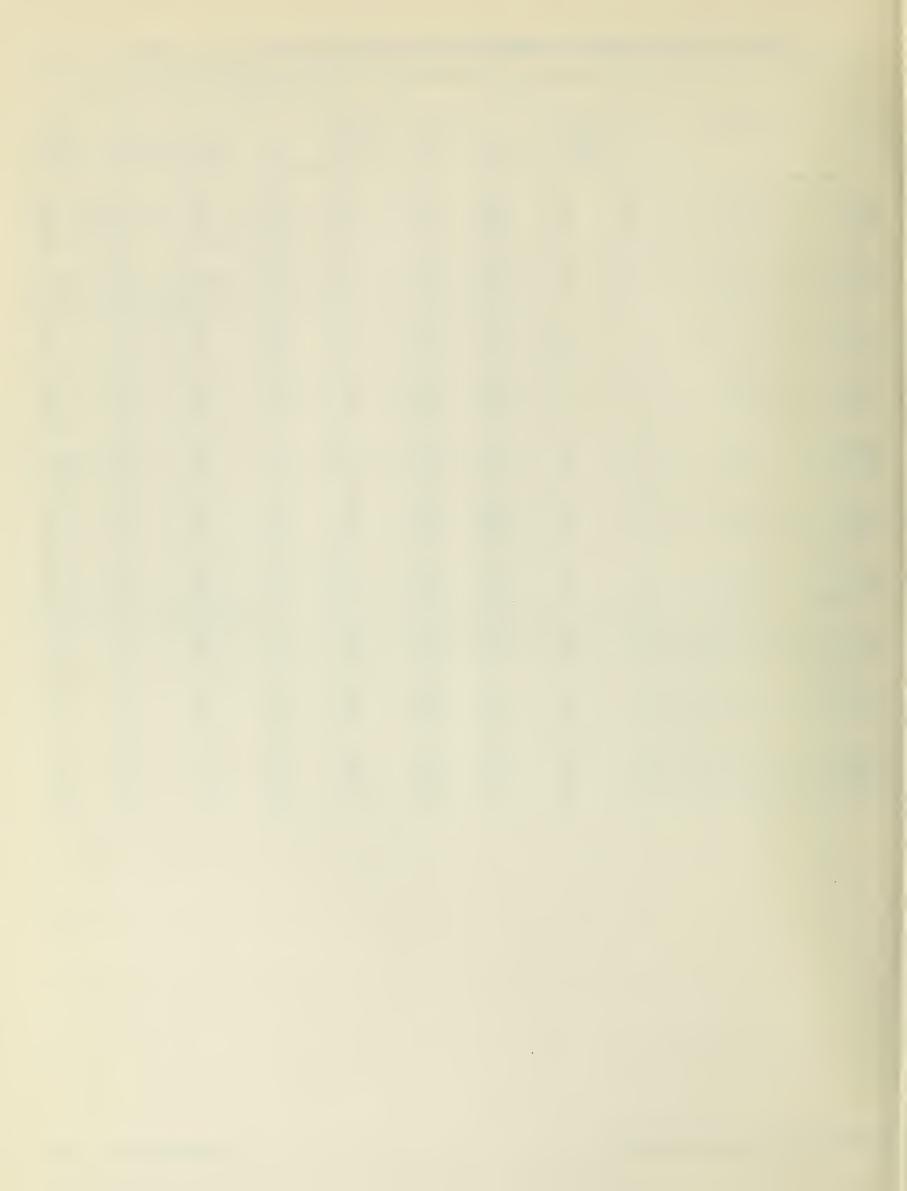
Selected statistics	7007	4000	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT	1987	1982	for 1987
Number of employees**		7.9 6.9	1
lumber of all other employees	1.3	(NA)	i
Payroll, all employees\$1,00	0 178.2	115.6	1
Payroll, construction workers	o 140.0 o 38.3	95.1 20.4	1
Oollar value of business doned	0 649.5	419.1	1
/alue of construction work1 d	0 642.8	410.6	i
cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels d	0 237.7	156.4	1
Construction work subcontracted to others defental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings d	0 51.3	38.0	2 2 2
Papital expenditures, other than land	0 14.8 0 15.6	8.5 8.9	2
ross book value of depreciable assetsd	0 107.5	98.8	2
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employeesd		44.7	040
Pollar value of business done	0 19.1 0 69.7	14.7 53.3	(W)
alue added†† d		28.6	i
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers	0 17.5	13.8	(W)
/alue of construction work ¹ d	0 80.6	59.5	1
onstruction worker hours	1 592.2	1 447.7	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
ayroll, other employees\$1,00	0 28.6	(NA)	1
VERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK ¹			
ayroll, all employees	277	.281	(W) (W)
ost of materials, components, supplies, and fuelsost of construction work subcontracted to others		.381 .093	(W)
ental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings		.021	

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

					Averag	e per dollar of va	lue of construction	work
Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per estab- lishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
United States	9.3	19.1	1 592.2	80.6	.277	.370	.080	.023
Alabama	9.3 5.0 14.0 7.2 11.7	15.0 20.6 19.1 11.8 22.9	1 539.0 1 240.7 1 660.5 1 306.6 1 536.1	60.3 98.3 75.0 54.7 96.5	.290 .256 .297 .241 .275	.352 .351 .420 .438 .361	.067 .077 .059 *.085 .100	.020 .034 .022 .024 .028
Colorado	8.3 6.6 16.6 *7.3 11.5	16.6 22.5 21.2 *18.0 15.2	1 459.5 1 807.3 1 591.2 *1 671.6 1 583.3	62.0 96.0 94.9 *101.9 57.5	.315 .286 .246 *.211 .305	.313 .329 .341 *.315 .353	.074 .046 .148 (S) .078	.027 .017 .022 *.008 .026
Georgia	11.7 11.3 3.2 11.6 7.4	16.3 21.6 13.9 23.5 16.9	1 515.2 1 642.0 1 502.9 1 571.8 1 524.8	70.7 96.3 64.1 102.5 72.8	.270 .266 .243 .264 .269	.378 (D) (D) .356 .403	.076 .140 .038 .107 .048	.019 .020 .021 .013 .014
lowa	8.9 8.0 8.0 9.9 6.1	16.4 19.2 13.2 12.7 14.7	1 626.9 1 615.3 1 533.2 1 373.7 1 739.0	81.8 85.7 58.9 67.5 70.3	.238 .263 .266 .232 .244	.426 .352 .385 .403 .445	.062 .073 .076 .097 .020	.019 .027 .020 .035 .010
Maryland	18.1 7.1 6.8 7.5 6.7	19.9 21.2 21.3 22.0 9.5	1 828.9 1 742.6 1 541.7 1 682.9 1 102.2	73.4 85.2 101.7 99.6 39.1	.315 .294 .247 .267 .280	.399 .334 .383 .360 .351	.060 .064 .055 .066	.025 .022 .014 .011 .015
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	9.1 2.1 7.8 12.1 6.8	19.6 10.3 12.0 24.0 17.5	1 572.4 1 775.9 1 514.5 1 479.8 1 699.1	74.2 46.9 53.5 92.7 71.8	.309 .237 .258 .302 .286	.385 .383 .401 .343 .381	.047 *.010 .071 .077 .039	.016 .016 .028 .033 .011
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	10.7 9.8 8.4 7.7 3.2	23.5 15.4 23.5 13.6 14.0	1 605.7 1 447.7 1 660.6 1 610.3 1 463.6	91.9 64.9 102.1 62.7 51.8	.295 .277 .271 .255 .334	.371 .404 .339 .384 .474	.073 .062 .083 .073 .046	.025 .011 .023 .018 .018
OhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode Island	9.2 6.2 5.5 7.4 5.8	19.8 13.1 16.1 18.1 21.2	1 637.7 1 309.5 1 395.5 1 607.7 1 650.5	86.1 50.1 67.8 79.9 85.7	.273 .290 .280 .265 .306	.369 .345 .315 .393 (D)	.096 .059 .069 .057	.018 .022 .043 .018 .014
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	10.1 6.1 7.5 10.5 6.6	11.6 14.5 14.8 16.2 15.5	1 376.0 1 672.9 1 635.8 1 621.2 1 597.3	50.3 76.4 70.2 65.5 61.3	.266 .227 .243 .292 .293	.361 .445 .394 .400	.075 .096 .116 .102	.015 .045 .021 .041 *.031
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	5.3 12.6 6.1 9.9 5.8 4.9	15.5 17.4 17.5 17.3 18.1 16.7	1 720.2 1 631.1 1 480.2 1 412.3 1 701.8 1 343.9	81.2 72.2 78.5 76.1 83.4 63.8	.222 .278 .261 .260 .258 .311	(D) .392 .322 (D) .386 (D)	.093 .071 .053 .119 .052 *.023	.011 .025 .027 *.026 .018



APPENDIX A. Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories:

- 1. New construction—Includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators, and plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning supplies and equipment.
- Additions, alterations or reconstruction—Includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. Generally, this type of activity is considered a capital investment in the property.
- 3. **Maintenance and repair**—Includes construction done for the purpose of upkeep of property rather than additional investment in the property.

Examples of the general distinction between maintenance and repair and reconstruction are provided here: roof repairs, including the replacement of shingles, gutters, etc., are classified under maintenance and repairs. A complete reroofing, however, is classified as reconstruction.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners.

All employees—Comprise all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments, who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are not.

All employees is the sum of all employees during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working foreman level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working foreman level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1987.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1987 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Employer costs for fringe benefits (supplemental labor costs)—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1987 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

Legally required contributions—Include Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workman's compensation, and State temporary disability payments.

Voluntary payments—Include life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, welfare plans, and union negotiated benefits.

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

Value of construction work done—Includes all value of construction work done during 1987 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors, subcontractors, and land development and improvement work. Included is new construction, additions and alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include the value of buildings and other structures built or being built for sale in 1987 but not sold. They were to include the costs of such construction plus normal profit. Also included is the cost of construction work done on buildings for rent or lease.

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies, elevators or escalators, etc., were instructed to include both the value for the installation and the receipts covering the price of the items installed.

Excluded was the cost of industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment which are not an integral part of a structure.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in the value of construction work done.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as value of construction work done or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Excluded was the value of construction work done and receipts from other business operations in foreign countries and non-operating income such as interest and dividends.

Net value of construction work—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to dollar value of business done, less costs for construction work subcontracted to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Selected costs—Represents the costs for materials, components, and supplies; costs for construction work subcontracted to others; and costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental costs for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total costs to reporting establishments during 1987 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels. (Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges should represent only amount paid after discounts, and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company.
- costs for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings/structures for themselves which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are costs for materials bought and resold to others.
- costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Excluded from this item are:

- industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment, such as printing presses; computer systems;
 etc., which are not an integral part of a structure
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects:

Costs for construction work subcontracted to others include:

all costs during 1987 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors.

Excluded from this item are:

- The costs to the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies, provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such costs are reported under a separate category, "costs for materials, components, and supplies."
- costs for the rental of machinery or equipment.

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- costs for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the company.
- costs for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings—Includes all costs during 1987 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It

excludes costs for the rental of land. It also excludes costs under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures."

Selected purchased services—Includes all costs during 1987 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies, or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures".

Assets and depreciation—Refers to the original cost of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) buildings and other structures, additions, and related facilities; and, (2) machinery and equipment.

Respondents were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1987.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1987 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment.

If leasing arrangements met the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) for a capital lease, respondents were instructed to report the original cost or market value of that equipment or building as a fixed asset and capital expenditure if acquired during 1987.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

Inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Builders who built on their own account for sale were requested to report work in progress and finished units not sold for buildings and other structures built for sale. Inventories of multi-establishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of the value of construction work done by ownership of the project, that is, Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken during the construction phase. Government owned projects are shown separately for Federal, and State and local governments.

Value of construction work subcontracted in from others—Includes the value of construction work during 1987 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total value of construction work accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported value of construction work to develop a value for this item.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1987. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. If respondents worked on more than one type of building or structure in a multibuilding complex, they were instructed to report separately for each building or type of structure. If they worked on a building that had more than one purpose, i.e, office and residential, or commercial, they were to classify the building by major purpose.

In addition all respondents were requested to report the percentage of the value of construction work done for new construction, additions, alterations, or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of these terms.

Building construction:

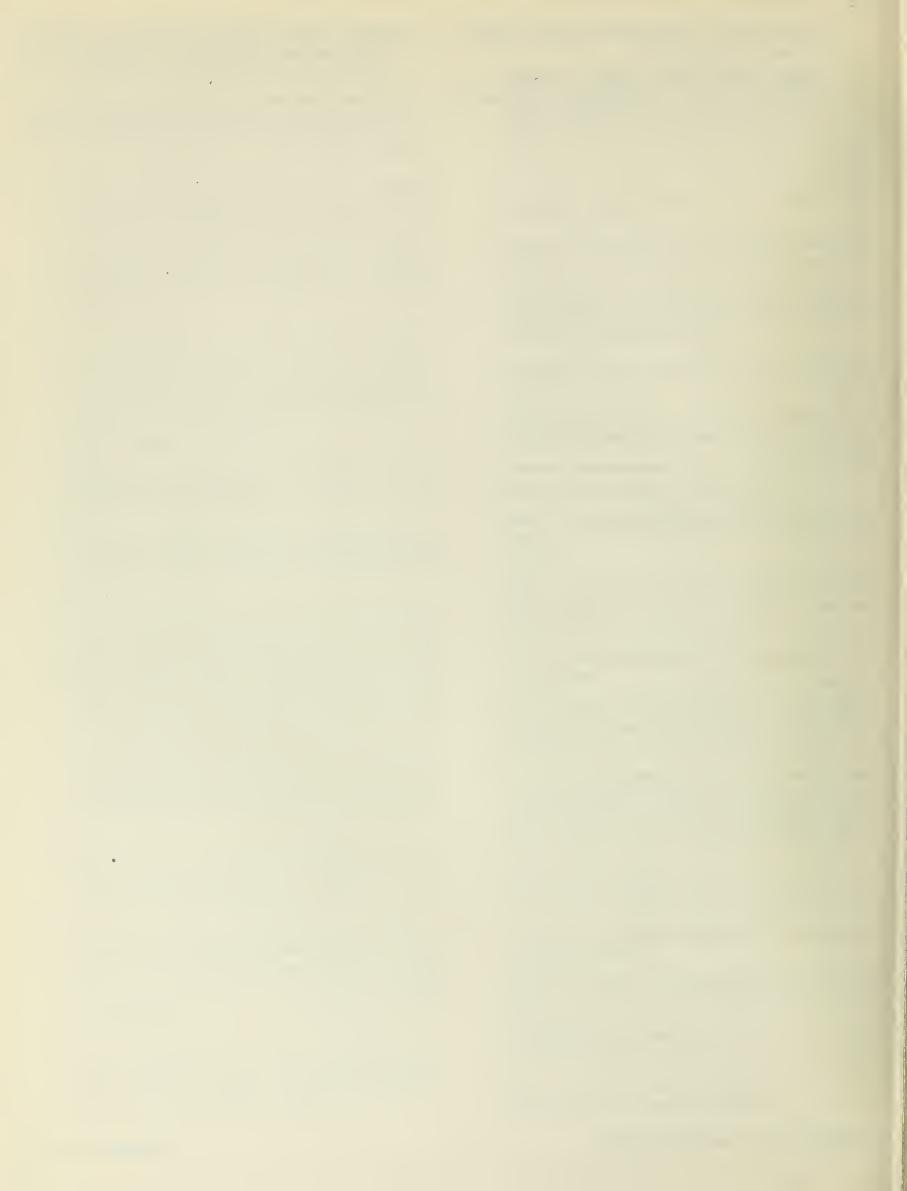
- Single-family houses, detached—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- Single-family houses, attached (include town-houses)—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken wall from ground to roof.
- Apartment buildings with two or more apartments—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units (excluding attached single-family houses and townhouses described above).
- Hotels and motels—Includes hotels, motels, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations.

- Other residential buildings—Includes dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, nurses homes, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- Office buildings—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings which are three stories or more.
- Other commercial buildings, such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations— Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
- Industrial buildings—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are not included in this category, but under nonbuilding construction.
- Warehouses—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, mini-warehouses, and other such storage buildings.
- Religious buildings—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
- Educational buildings—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums, and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- Hospitals and institutional buildings—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- Farm buildings, nonresidential—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- Amusement, social, and recreational buildings— Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- Other nonresidential buildings—Includes nonresidential buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, prisons, civic centers, bus and air passenger terminals and hangars.

Nonbuilding construction:

- Highways, streets and related work, such as installation of guardrails, highway signs, etc.—Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, right-of-way drainage, erosion control and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.
- Outdoor swimming pools—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- Recreational facilities—Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
- Bridges and elevated highways—Includes viaducts and overpasses; roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
- Tunnels—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railroad tunnels.
- Railroad construction—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- Subway construction—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- Dam and reservoir construction—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
- Marine construction—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- Harbor and port facilities—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- Conservation and development construction— Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, and flood control projects.
- Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities—Includes electric power lines, telephone and telegraph lines, fiber optic cables, cable television lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- Power plants, except nuclear—includes electric and steam generating plants.
- Power plants, nuclear—Includes atomic energy plants, and nuclear reactors.
- Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities—Includes sanitary and storm sewers, and related facilities.
- Sewage treatment plants—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- Water mains and related facilities—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.

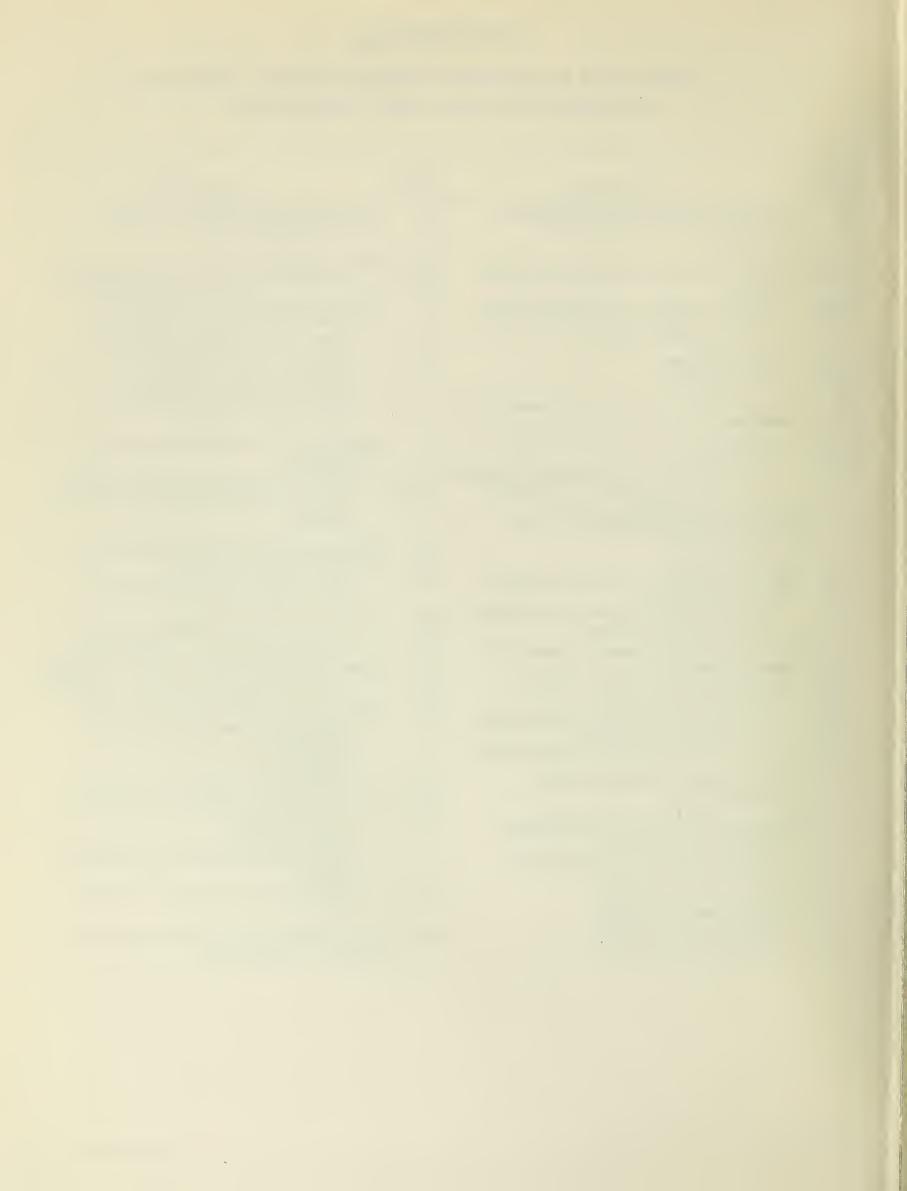
- Water treatment plants—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- Other nonbuilding construction—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.



APPENDIX B.

Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC	la di salam i Athlia a	SIC	In all codes a field on
code	Industry titles	code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173 1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521 1522	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	174 1741	Masonry, Stone Work Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work Special Trade Contractors
153 1531	Operative Builders Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentry and Floor Work Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751 1752	Carpentry Work Special Trade Contractors Floor Laying and Other Floor Work Special
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—	1=0	Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
	CONTRACTORS	176	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	1761	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways	177 1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1781 179	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Powerline Construction	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction, Not Elsewhere Classified	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	1794 1795	Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors Wrecking and Demolition Work Special
171	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1796	Trade Contractors Installation or Erection of Building Equipment,
1711	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	4700	Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
172	Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors	1799	Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
1721	Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors	6552	LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		



APPENDIX C. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey New York Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES-Con.

North Carolina South Carolina Virginia West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

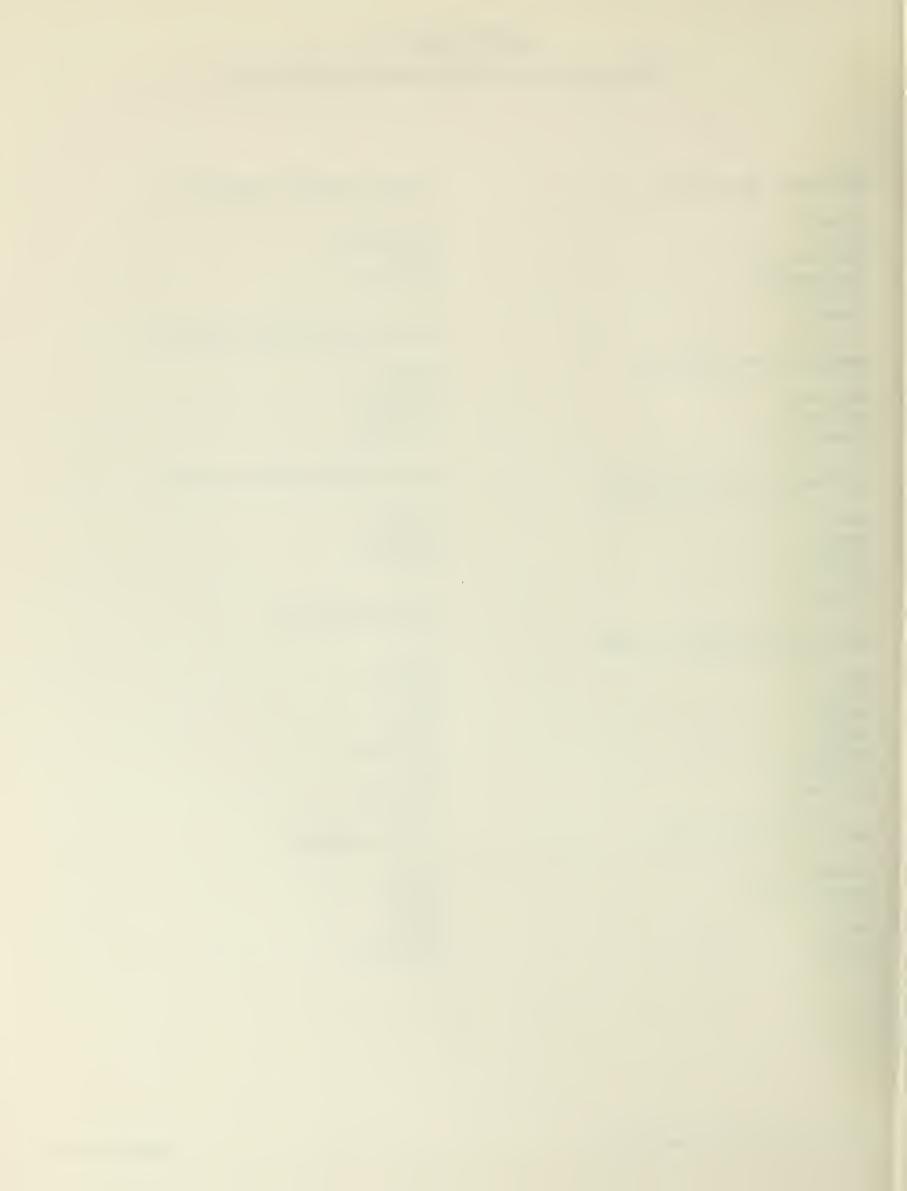
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska California Hawaii Oregon Washington

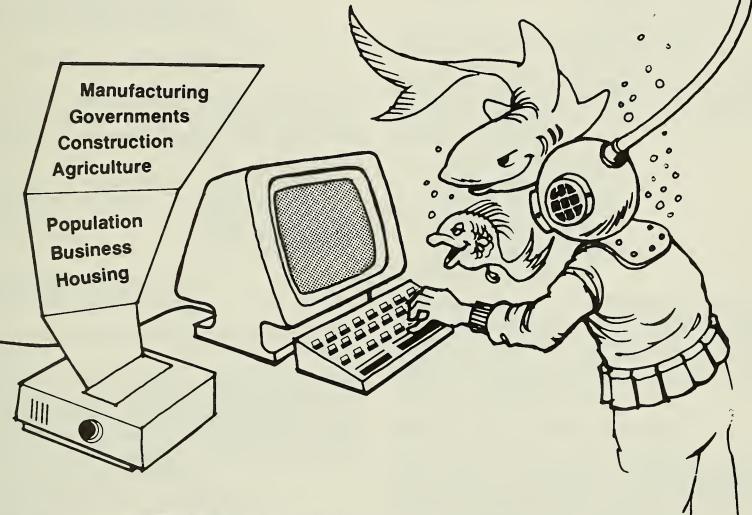


WHAT'S YOUR LINE?

It's ONLINE!

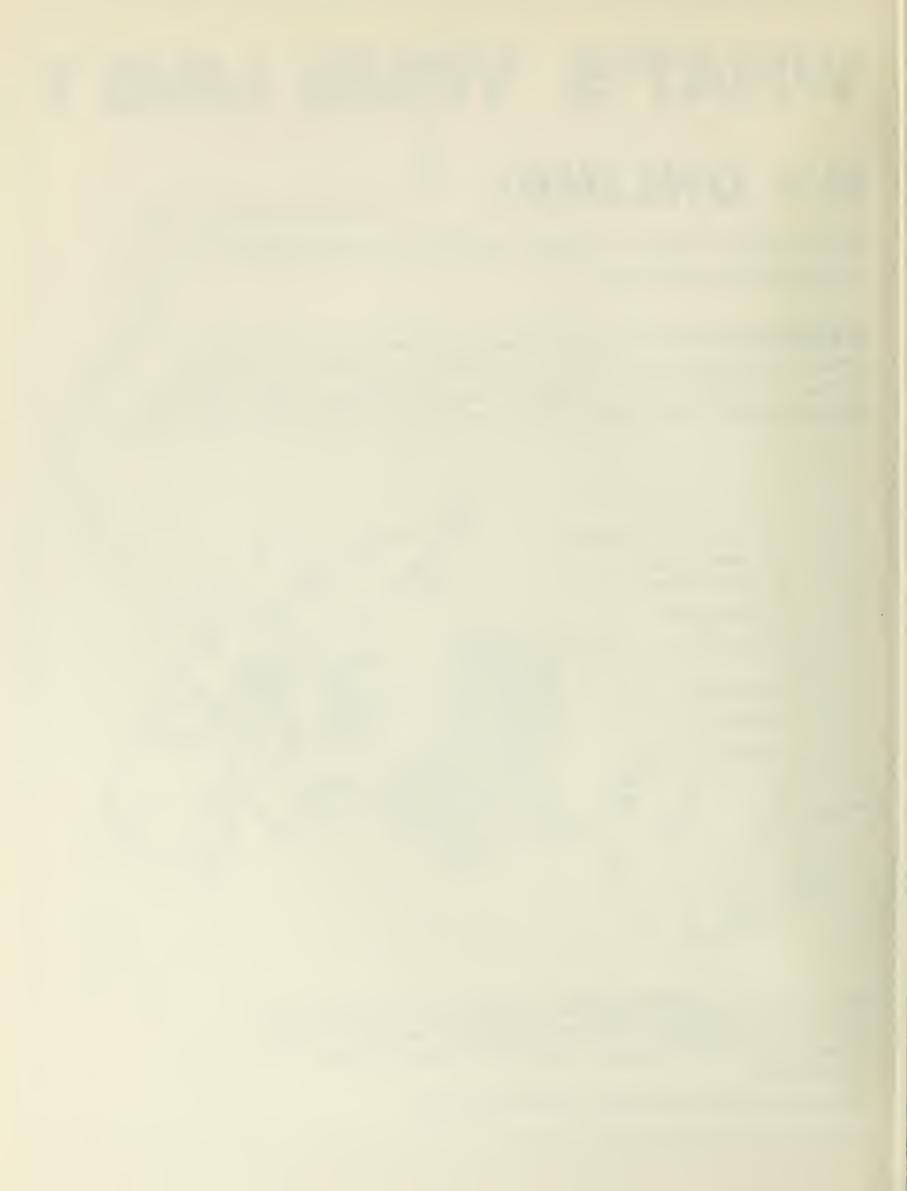
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1987 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

The Census of Construction Industries is taken once every 5 years. The census covers all establishments engaged in construction, including:

- Building contractors
- Heavy construction contractors
- Special trade contractors (including plumbers, carpenters, painters, electricians)
- Land developers and subdividers

Data products in the Census of Construction Industries are issued in 4 publication series and in 3 other media:

- Printed reports
- CD-ROM [C]
- Computer tape
- Highlights online [+]

Preliminary Industry Series (CC87-I-1(P) through CC87-I-28(P))

(Available November 1988 through May 1989) [P]

Twenty-seven separate industry reports and a United States summary report, providing national statistics for establishments with payroll. Statistics shown for 1987 include:

- Number of establishments
 Value of construction work
- Number of employees
- Payroll Selected operating costs
- Hours worked
- ture

done, by type of struc-

Final Industry Series (CC87-I-1 through CC87-I-28)

(Available June 1989 through November 1989) [P] [C] [T] [+]

Twenty-seven separate industry reports and a United States summary report, providing statistics for the Nation and individual States on establishments with payroll. These reports update figures from the preliminary industry series (employment, payroll, value of construction, etc.) and provide measures of the following:

- Capital expenditures
- Inventories
- Industry profiles
- Assets
- Depreciation
- And much more

Geographic Area Series (CC87-A-1 through CC87-A-10)

(Available January 1990 through March 1990) [P] [C] [T] [+]

Nine reports on the construction industries, representing each census geographic division, and a United States summary report. Regional reports provide detailed data for States and metropolitan statistical areas.

Subject Report—Legal Form of Organization and Type of Operation (CC87-S-1)

(Available May 1990) [P]

One report providing selected national statistics for each industry by legal form of organization and type of operation. This report includes data for establishments with and without payroll. Data in this report include—

- Employment
- Payroll
- Value of construction work done
- Selected operating costs

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

The Census of Construction Industries is part of the 1987 Economic Censuses. These are conducted at five-year intervals in years ending in 2 and 7 and consist of seven separate censuses:

- · Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Transportation
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction

...plus several related programs: enterprise statistics; information on minority-owned and women-owned businesses; and the Census of Outlying Areas, including separate economic censuses of Puerto Rico and other outlying areas. The Census of Agriculture and Census of Governments are conducted separately.

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

Order forms for the specific reports and other data products may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. If you have any questions, call Census Customer Services 1-(301)-763-4100.

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